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#### THIS IS A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY AND WOULD SIGNIFY A BIOTERRORISM EVENT.

# Smallpox (Variola)

# Overview<sup>(1,2,3,4)</sup>

Smallpox was declared globally eradicated in 1980, but remains a potential bioterrorism weapon. If you suspect that you are dealing with a bioterrorism situation, immediately contact your Senior Epidemiology Specialist for the region, or the Department of Health and Senior Service's Situation Room (DSR) at 800-392-0272.

Smallpox is a serious, contagious, and frequently fatal systemic viral disease that usually presents with a characteristic skin rash. There is no specific treatment for smallpox disease, and the only prevention is vaccination, and the isolation / quarantine of cases and contacts.

There are two clinical forms of smallpox.

- Variola major is the severe and most common form of smallpox, with a more extensive rash and higher fever. There are four epidemiologically significant types of variola major smallpox: ordinary (the most frequent type, accounting for 90% or more of cases); modified (mild and occurring in previously vaccinated persons); flat, and hemorrhagic (both rare and very severe). Historically, variola major has an overall fatality rate of about 30%; however, flat and hemorrhagic smallpox usually are fatal.
- Variola minor is a less common presentation of smallpox, and a much less severe disease with death rates historically of 1% or less.

<u>Transmission</u> of variola normally occurs by inhalation of virus-containing large airborne droplets of saliva from an infected person. Generally, direct and fairly prolonged face-to-face contact is required to spread smallpox from one person to another. The risk of developing smallpox increases with close contact (6.5 feet or less), increasing length of exposure to a case, and the stage and severity of clinical illness in the person to whom one is exposed (e.g., the risk is increased if the patient has a rash and/or cough). Smallpox also can be spread through direct contact with infectious bodily fluids, crusted scabs, or contaminated objects such as bedding, or clothing, however, these methods are less efficient than spread via droplets. Rarely, indirect spread (not requiring face-to-face contact) via fine-particle aerosols in enclosed settings has been reported. During the smallpox era, the disease had secondary attack rates of up to 80% for close or household contacts.

Humans are the only natural hosts of variola. Smallpox is not known to be transmitted by insects or animals. Death was generally attributed to an overwhelming viremia. In fatal cases, death usually occurred between the tenth and sixteenth day of illness. (4)

<u>Incubation period</u> is from 7 to 17 days, commonly 12 – 14 days to onset of prodromal illness, and 2-4 days more to decrease in fever and onset of rash. Onset of the prodromal illness is sudden, with fever, malaise, headache, prostration, severe backache and occasional abdominal pain and vomiting.



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<u>Period of communicability</u> is from the time of development of the earliest lesions to the disappearance of all scabs, about 3 weeks. The earliest lesions are commonly found in the mouth and pharynx. Transmission is most frequent during the first 7 to 10 days following rash onset.<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>Close contact</u><sup>(1)</sup> is defined as any face-to-face contact ( $\leq$  6.5 feet) with a smallpox case, or having spent at least 3 hours in the same room with someone who has smallpox.

<u>The most common sequelae</u> from smallpox are pockmarks, which may occur all over the body, but are usually most profuse on the face due to the large number of infected sebaceous glands. Blindness can occur when malnutrition or a bacterial infection are present. Complications of smallpox might also include encephalitis, osteomyelitis, stillbirths, or spontaneous abortions. The virus does not persist in the body after recovery.

For a complete description of smallpox, including control measures, refer to the references and web sites listed at the end of this document.

## **Case Definition**

# Clinical case definition

An illness with acute onset of fever  $\geq 101^{\circ}$ F (38.3°C) followed by a rash characterized by firm, deep-seated vesicles or pustules in the same stage of development without other apparent cause.

# Laboratory criteria for confirmation

- 1. Polymerease chain reaction (PCR) identification of variola DNA in a clinical specimen, or
- 2. Isolation of smallpox (variola) virus from a clinical specimen, with variola PCR confirmation. (Level D laboratory only).

Note: Orthopox PCR and negative stain electron microscopy (EM) identification of a pox virus in a clinical specimen suggest an orthopox virus infection, but are <u>not</u> diagnostic of variola and/or vaccinia.

#### **Case Classification**

*Confirmed:* A case of smallpox that is laboratory confirmed, or a case that meets the clinical case definition that is epidemiologically linked to a laboratory confirmed case.

*Probable case:* A case that meets the clinical case definition, or a case that has an atypical presentation that has an epidemiological link to a confirmed case of smallpox. Examples of atypical presentations of smallpox are: a) hemorrhagic type, b) flat type, c) variola sine eruptione, and d) modified type.

Suspect case: A case with a febrile rash illness with fever preceding development of rash by 1-4 days.

Note: The current case definition provides a high level of specificity, rather than sensitivity. In the event of a smallpox outbreak, the case definition may be modified to increase sensitivity.



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# **Smallpox Disease Progression**

# Incubation Period

(Duration: 7 to 17 days)

Not contagious

**Exposure to the virus** is followed by an incubation period during which people do not have any symptoms and may feel fine. This incubation period averages about 12 to 14 days but can range from 7 to 17 days. During this time, people are not contagious.

# Initial Symptoms (Prodrome)

(Duration: 2 to 4 days)
Sometimes
contagious

The **first symptoms** of smallpox include fever, malaise, head and body aches, and sometimes vomiting. The fever is usually high, in the range of 101 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit. At this time, people are usually too sick to carry on their normal activities. This is called the *prodrome* phase and may last for 2 to 4 days.

### Early Rash (Duration: about 4 days) Most contagious

A **rash emerges** first as small red spots on the tongue and in the mouth.

These spots develop into sores that break open and spread large amounts of the virus into the mouth and throat. At this time, the person becomes **most contagious**.



Around the time the sores in the mouth break down, a rash appears on the skin, starting on the face and spreading to the arms and legs and then to the hands and feet. Usually the rash spreads to all parts of the body within 24 hours. As the rash appears, the fever usually falls and the person may start to feel better.

By the third day of the rash, the rash becomes raised bumps.

By the fourth day, the bumps fill with a thick, opaque fluid and often have a depression in the center that looks like a bellybutton. (This is a major distinguishing characteristic of smallpox.)

Fever often will rise again at this time and remain high until scabs form over the bumps.

#### Pustular Rash (Duration: about 5 days) Contagious

The bumps become **pustules**—sharply raised, usually round and firm to the touch as if there's a small round object under the skin. People often say the bumps feel like BB pellets embedded in the skin.

#### Pustules and Scabs (Duration: about 5 days)

Contagious

The pustules begin to form a crust and then **scab**.

By the end of the second week after the rash appears, most of the sores have scabbed over.



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Resolving Scabs (Duration: about 6 days) Contagious	The scabs begin to fall off; leaving marks on the skin that eventually become pitted <b>scars</b> . Most scabs will have fallen off three weeks after the rash appears.		
	The person is contagious to others until all of the scabs have fallen off.		
Scabs resolved Not contagious Scabs have fallen off. Person is no longer contagious.			

The lesions appear first on the buccal and pharyngeal mucosa, then the face, forearms, and hands. The rash spreads down and within a day or so the extremities and trunk are involved, including the palms and soles. The back is typically more involved than the abdomen. Ultimately, the distribution of the rash is more centrifugal: most profuse on the face, more abundant on the forearms than the upper arms, on the lower legs more so than on the thighs. The lesions are at the same stage of development and approximately the same size in a given area.

The most likely condition to consider in the differential diagnosis of a vesiculopustular rash is varicella (chickenpox). In comparison to smallpox, the lesions of chickenpox commonly occur in successive crops with several stages of maturity present at the same time. The chickenpox rash is more abundant on covered than on exposed parts of the body and appears first on the trunk. The lesions of chickenpox are superficial, whereas those of smallpox are more deep-seated and often involve sebaceous glands and scarring of the pitted lesions. Smallpox lesions are virtually never seen at the apex of the axilla.

# **Information Needed for Investigation:**

**Verify the diagnosis.** What are the patient's clinical signs and symptoms, and how did they develop over time? What laboratory tests were conducted? What are the results? Have standard, contact, and airborne precautions been instituted?

**Establish the extent of illness.** Determine if household or other close contacts are, or have been ill by contacting the patient, health care provider, or family members. Do other persons in the community have a similar illness? Characterize information by person, place, and time.

**Note**: Persons conducting face-to-face interviews with suspected cases of smallpox should have previously been vaccinated for smallpox, and must wear an N95 or higher respirator, gloves, and gown.

# Determine the source of infection to prevent other cases.

**Isolation.** Have the smallpox case(s) and contacts been isolated to prevent the spread of the illness?

# **Notification and Control Measures:**

- Contact the Senior Epidemiology Specialist for the region, or the Department of Health and Senior Service's Situation Room (DSR) at 800-392-0272 (24/7) <u>immediately</u> upon learning of a suspected case of smallpox.
- Contact the Bureau of Child Care (573-751-2450) if cases are associated with a childcare facility.

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- Contact the Section for Long-term Care Regulation (573-526-0721) if cases are associated with a long-term care facility.
- Contact the Bureau of Health Facility Regulation (573-751- 6303) if cases are associated with a hospital or hospital-based long-term care facility.

#### **Control Measures**

#### General:

- Consider postponement of large public gatherings, and closing of certain facilities.
- Control of smallpox is largely based on immunization, and the appropriate quarantine of
  contacts, and the isolation of confirmed and suspected cases. The Department of Health and
  Senior Services will notify CDC for the release and subsequent administration of vaccine if
  deemed necessary. All contacts should be offered smallpox vaccine and generally advised to
  take the vaccine regardless of medical conditions. They should also be monitored for 18
  days to see if they develop any signs and symptoms of smallpox or 14 days following a
  successful vaccination.
  - Please refer to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Emergency Response and Terrorism, Post-event Smallpox Vaccination Plan (7/03). (The Post-event Smallpox Vaccination Plan is maintained by the Center for Emergency Response and Terrorism. The Plan is deemed confidential, and will be released for distribution as needed).
- CDC has stated that vaccination within 3 days of exposure will completely prevent or significantly modify smallpox in the vast majority of persons, and vaccination 4–7 days after exposure likely offers some protection from disease or may modify the severity of the disease.<sup>(5)</sup>
- Isolation of suspected or confirmed cases of smallpox may be accomplished in the home, which is the preferred location, or in facilities designated for the care of smallpox cases, or in a hospital. Circumstances at the particular time and location would determine the best location. The goal of isolation is to prevent the spread of the illness from the infectious person to those who are susceptible while at the same time, providing the appropriate types of care.
- Care should be provided by persons who have been immunized. Susceptible (non-immune) persons should <u>not</u> remain in the home where a possible or confirmed case of smallpox is being cared for.
- Please refer to "Guide A-Smallpox Surveillance and Case Reporting; Contact Identification, Tracing, Vaccination, and Surveillance; and Epidemiologic Investigation" located at: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-a.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-a.pdf</a> (9/03).
- Please refer to "Guide C Infection Control Measures for Healthcare and Community Settings and Quarantine Guidelines" of CDC's Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines located at: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-1.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-1.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-2.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-2.pdf</a> (9/03).
- When providing care to the patient with smallpox, special precautions should be taken when handling soiled clothing, bed linens, etc., please refer to "Guide F Environmental Control of Smallpox Virus" of CDC's Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines located at: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-f.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-f.pdf</a> (9/03).

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# Hospital:<sup>(3)</sup>

- Use standard, contact, and airborne precautions.
- On admission alert hospital infection control.
- Patient should be placed in private airborne infection isolation room equipped with negative pressure ventilation with high-efficiency particulate filtration.
- Anyone entering the room must wear an N95 or higher respirator, gloves, and gown, even if there is a history of recent successful immunization. (1,3)
- Rooms vacated by patients should be decontaminated using standard hospital disinfectants.
- Laundry and waste should be discarded into biohazard bags and autoclaved, bedding, and clothing should be laundered in hot water with laundry detergent followed by hot air drying, or incinerated.
- Cidofovir is a possibility for treatment; the drug must be administered intravenously and is associated with significant renal toxicity.
- Please refer to "Guide C Infection Control Measures for Healthcare and Community Settings and Quarantine Guidelines" of CDC's Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines located at: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-1.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-1.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-2.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-c-part-2.pdf</a> (9/03).
- Please refer to "Guide F Environmental Control of Smallpox Virus" of CDC's Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines located at: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-f.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-f.pdf</a> (9/03).

# **Diagnostic Procedures:**

CDC has developed criteria that can be used to evaluate suspected smallpox cases and to categorize patients into high, moderate or low risk for smallpox using major and minor diagnostic criteria. These criteria will be used when deciding whether to send clinical specimens to CDC for testing. Note: All persons presenting with acute generalized vesicular or pustular rash illness should have contact and airborne precautions instituted immediately, before a determination of risk for smallpox is made. (1)

There are 3 major smallpox criteria:

- 1. Febrile prodrome (fever ≥101 degrees F) 1-4 days before rash onset and at least one of the following systemic complaints: prostration, headache, backache, chills, vomiting or severe abdominal pain;
- 2. Rash lesions are deep in the skin, firm or hard to the touch, round and well-circumscribed, and may become umbilicated or confluent as they evolve;
- 3. On any one part of the body all the lesions are in the same stage of development (i.e., all are vesicles or all are pustules).

There are five minor smallpox criteria:

- 1. The distribution of the rash is centrifugal (*i.e.*, the greatest concentration of lesions is on the face and distal extremities with relative sparing of the trunk);
- 2. The first lesions of the rash appeared on the oral mucosa or palate, or on the face or forearms:

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- 3. The patient appears toxic or moribund;
- 4. Lesions progressed slowly (*i.e.*, the individual lesions evolved from macules to papules to pustules; each stage lasts 1-2 days);
- 5. Lesions on the palms or soles.

A person is considered as **high risk** for smallpox if he or she meets all three major criteria. Immediate action should be taken to make sure that contact precautions and airborne precautions are in place. These patients should be reported to local and/or state health authorities immediately. Obtain digital photographs if possible and consult with dermatology and/or infectious disease experts. Following such consultation, if the patient is still considered to be high risk, the state health department will immediately report the case to CDC and arrangements will be made for laboratory testing for smallpox virus.

A person considered at **moderate risk** of smallpox must have a febrile prodrome and either one other major criterion or ≥4 minor criteria. Immediate action should be taken to make sure that contact precautions and airborne precautions are in place. These patients should be reported to local and/or state health authorities immediately. These patients should be evaluated urgently to determine the cause of the illness. Persons classified as high or moderate risk should be seen in consultation with a specialist in infectious diseases and/or dermatology whenever possible. Any person who did not have a febrile prodrome is considered **low risk**, as are persons who had a febrile prodrome, no major criteria, and 4 minor criteria. These patients should be managed as clinically indicated.

For a patient who meets the criteria for moderate risk, the most important laboratory procedure is rapid diagnostic testing for varicella zoster virus (which can be performed at the State Public Health Laboratory).

Variola diagnostic testing is conducted <u>only</u> at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), but may be expanded to other laboratories in the future. If a patient is suspected of having smallpox, the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) should be alerted at once (800-392-0272)**. Patients classified as <u>high risk</u> of having smallpox (see above) will trigger a rapid response with a CDC team deployed to obtain specimens and advise on clinical management (provided resources are available). *Note*: If clinical specimens are to be sent to CDC for smallpox testing, DHSS must be involved in the <u>review and approval</u> of the testing.

For detailed variola specimen collection and transport information, please refer to "Guide D - Specimen Collection and Transport Guidelines" of CDC's Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines located at: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-d.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-d.pdf</a> (9/03).

**Comment**: The importance of case confirmation using laboratory diagnostic tests differs depending on the epidemiological situation. Laboratory confirmation is important for a first case in a geographic area, leading to release of vaccine as part of the response. In a setting where multiple cases are identified, laboratory capacity may soon be overwhelmed. In such instances, priority for



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laboratory resources will include 1) testing of clinical or environmental specimens that will provide information about a potential source of exposure, facilitating law enforcement activities and case detection; and 2) testing of clinical specimens from cases with an unclear presentation but who are suspected as cases following expert consultation.

# **Assessment Tools for Evaluating Patients for Smallpox**

For all cases, complete the CDC worksheet, "Evaluating Patients for Smallpox" <a href="http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Lab/bt/Smpox\_Wksht.pdf">http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Lab/bt/Smpox\_Wksht.pdf</a> (9/03) and fax the form to the DHSS at the following fax number: (573-526-8389).

A flow chart titled, "Generalized Vesicular or Pustular Rash Illness Protocol" that depicts CDC's criteria to evaluate suspected smallpox cases and to categorize patients into high, moderate or low risk for smallpox using major and minor diagnostic criteria can be located on the web at: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/documentsapp/smallpox/rpg/annex/annex-4-rash-color.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/documentsapp/smallpox/rpg/annex/annex-4-rash-color.pdf</a> (9/03).

In addition to the above, you can also evaluate a suspicious rash illness for smallpox at the following web site: CDC. <u>Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response Smallpox</u>, "Evaluate a Rash Illness Suspicious for Smallpox,"

http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/diagnosis/riskalgorithm/index.asp.

Digital photographs of the rash may be sent by e-mail to the DHSS (mail to: DRMS@dhss.mo.gov) for review by a department physician. Consultation with physicians at CDC may also be obtained. Persons taking the pictures should be vaccinated for smallpox. If possible, obtain written consent (form attached), for digital photograph(s) to be taken of the patient.

# **Reporting Requirements**

THIS IS A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY AND WOULD SIGNIFY A BIOTERRORISM EVENT. Immediate notification by telephone is needed if smallpox is suspected.

Smallpox is a Category I (b) disease, for reporting purposes, **DHSS may be contacted 24 hours a day**, 7 days a week at (800) 392-0272.

- 1. For all cases, complete a "**Disease Case Report**" (CD-1) and complete the CDC worksheet, "**Evaluating Patients for Smallpox**" <a href="http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Lab/bt/Smpox\_Wksht.pdf">http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Lab/bt/Smpox\_Wksht.pdf</a> (9/03) and fax the forms to the DHSS at the following fax number: (573-526-8389).
- 2. Complete the following secondary investigation forms as needed, or as requested.

CDC Form 1: Smallpox Post-Event Surveillance Form

CDC Form 2A: Smallpox Case Travel/Activity Worksheet -Infectious Period

CDC Form 2B: Smallpox Primary Contact/Site Worksheet

CDC Form 2C: Smallpox Case Transportation Worksheet – Infectious Period

CDC Form 2D: Smallpox Contact Tracing Form

CDC Form 2E: Smallpox Case Household and Primary Contact Surveillance Form

CDC Form 2F: Smallpox Case Primary Contact's Household Members Surveillance Form

CDC Form 3A: Smallpox Case Exposure Investigation Form

CDC Form 3B: Smallpox Case Travel/Activity Worksheet – Exposure Period

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CDC Form 3C: Smallpox Case Transportation Worksheet – Exposure Period

- 3. Send the completed secondary investigation form(s) to the Regional Health Office.
- 4. Within 90 days from the conclusion of the investigation, submit the final outbreak report to the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator.
- The secondary investigation forms may be reviewed at the following web site: CDC. <u>Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response</u>, Smallpox, "Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines" <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/</a> (9/03).
- To obtain the document, "**Forms Overview**" of CDC's Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines, that describes the purpose of each of the CDC forms, go to: http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/guide-a-forms-overview.pdf (9/03).
- To obtain the document, "Complete Workflow with Forms," of CDC's Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines, go to: <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/complete-workflow.pdf">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/files/complete-workflow.pdf</a> (9/03).

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- 1. CDC. <u>Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response</u>, Smallpox, "Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines," <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/index.asp">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/response-plan/index.asp</a> (9/03).
- 2. Chin, James, ed. "Smallpox." <u>Control of Communicable Diseases Manual</u>, 17<sup>th</sup> ed. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, 2000: 455-457.
- 3. American Academy of Pediatrics. "Smallpox (Variola)" In: Pickering, LK, ed. Red Book: 2003 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases. 26th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2003: 554-558.
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- 5. CDC. <u>Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response</u>, Smallpox, "Smallpox Questions and Answers: The Disease and the Vaccine," <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/overview/faq.asp-vaccine">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/overview/faq.asp-vaccine</a> (9/03).

## **Additional References:**

- 1. USAMRIID, Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook (4<sup>th</sup> ed.), February 2001. http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/bluebook.html (9/03).
- Association for Professionals in Infection Control/CDC "Bioterrorism Readiness Plan: A Template for Healthcare Facilities." April 1999. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/hip/Bio/13apr99APIC-CDCBioterrorism.PDF">http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/hip/Bio/13apr99APIC-CDCBioterrorism.PDF</a> (9/03).
- 3. CDC's MMWR, February 21, 2003 / Vol. 52 / No. RR-4, "Smallpox Vaccination and Adverse Reactions, Guidance for Clinician" <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5204a1.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5204a1.htm</a> (9/03).
- 4. CDC's MMWR, April 4, 2003 / Vol. 52 / No. RR-7, "Recommendations for Using Smallpox Vaccine in a Pre-Event Vaccination Program, Supplemental Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices



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Advisory Committee (HICPAC)" <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5207a1.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5207a1.htm</a> (9/03).

5. CDC's MMWR, June 22, 2001 / Vol. 50 / No. RR-10; 1-25, "Vaccinia (Smallpox) Vaccine, Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), 2001" <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5010a1.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5010a1.htm</a> (9/03).

# **Web Sites:**

- DHSS, Emergency / Terrorism Response, Information for Medical and Public Health Professionals, Selected References, "Smallpox" <a href="http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/BT\_Response/MedicalProfessionals.htm">http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/BT\_Response/MedicalProfessionals.htm</a> - Smallpox (9/03).
- 2. World Health Organization slide set on the diagnosis of smallpox <a href="http://www.who.int/emc/diseases/smallpox/slideset/index.htm">http://www.who.int/emc/diseases/smallpox/slideset/index.htm</a> (9/03).
- 3. CDC. <u>Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response</u>, "Smallpox" www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/index.asp (9/03).
- 4. CDC. <u>Public Health Emergency Preparedness & Response</u>, Smallpox, "Resource Kit: Materials for Health Professionals" <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/reference/resource-kit.asp">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/reference/resource-kit.asp</a> (9/03).
- 5. DHSS, State Public Health Laboratory, <u>Smallpox Virus</u> <a href="http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Lab/bt/Smallpoxfs.htm">http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Lab/bt/Smallpoxfs.htm</a> (9/03).

# **SMALLPOX**

(Variola)
FACT SHEET

# What are the symptoms of smallpox?

The symptoms of smallpox begin with high fever, head and body aches, and sometimes vomiting. A rash follows that spreads and progresses to raised bumps and pus-filled blisters that crust, scab, and fall off after about three weeks, leaving a pitted scar.

# If someone comes in contact with smallpox and is infected, how long does it take to show symptoms?

After exposure, it takes between 7 and 17 days for symptoms of smallpox to appear (average time is 12 to 14 days). During this time, the infected person feels fine and is not contagious.

# Is smallpox fatal?

The majority of patients with smallpox recover, but death may occur in up to 30% of cases. Many smallpox survivors have permanent scars over large areas of their body, especially their face. Some are left blind.

### How is smallpox spread?

Smallpox normally spreads from contact with infected persons. Generally, direct (<6.5 feet) and fairly prolonged face-to-face contact is required to spread smallpox from one person to another. Smallpox also can be spread through direct contact with infected bodily fluids or contaminated objects such as bedding or clothing. Indirect spread is less common. Smallpox rarely has been spread by virus carried in the air in enclosed settings such as buildings, buses, and trains. Smallpox is not known to be transmitted by insects or animals.

# If smallpox virus is released in aerosol form, how long does it survive?

The smallpox virus is fragile. If an aerosol release of smallpox occurs, 90% of virus matter will be inactivated or dissipated in about 24 hours.

# How many people would have to get smallpox before it is considered an outbreak?

One confirmed case of smallpox is considered a public health emergency.

## How long could an infected person spread smallpox?

Infected persons can spread the disease from the time of development of the earliest lesions to the disappearance of all scabs, about 3 weeks. After having this disease, a person will not get it again.

## Is there any treatment for smallpox?

Smallpox can be prevented through use of the smallpox vaccine. There is no proven treatment for smallpox, but research to evaluate new antiviral agents is ongoing. Early results from laboratory studies suggest that the drug cidofovir may fight against the smallpox virus. Studies with animals are currently being done to better understand the drug's ability to treat smallpox disease (the use of cidofovir to treat smallpox or smallpox vaccine reactions are being evaluated and monitored by experts at the National Institutes of Health and CDC). Patients with smallpox can benefit from supportive therapy (e.g., intravenous fluids and medicine to control fever or pain) and antibiotics for any secondary bacterial infections that may occur.

# How is smallpox diagnosed?

Smallpox is diagnosed by laboratory tests that detect the virus (e.g. isolation of smallpox (variola) virus from a clinical specimen, or polymerease chain reaction (PCR) identification of variola DNA in a clinical specimen).

# Additional information on smallpox is available on the following web sites:

APIC recommendations on use of Smallpox vaccine, 2001 <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5010a1.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5010a1.htm</a> (9/03).

DHSS, Emergency / Terrorism Response, Information for Medical and Public Health Professionals, Selected References, "Smallpox"

http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/BT Response/MedicalProfessionals.htm - Smallpox (9/03).

St. Louis University clinical fact sheet on Smallpox <a href="http://www.slu.edu/colleges/sph/bioterrorism/quick/smallpox\_ref.htm">http://www.slu.edu/colleges/sph/bioterrorism/quick/smallpox\_ref.htm</a> (9/03).

Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services Section of Communicable Disease Prevention Phone: (866) 628-9891 or (573) 751-6113

# MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES

# Division of Environmental Health & Communicable Disease Prevention Regions for Statewide Disease Investigation / Terrorism Response

Northwest Region Health Office

3717 S. Whitney Ave. Independence, MO 64055 (816) 350-7691 FAX

#### TB Control

Lynn Tennison, RN (573) 840-9733 (573) 840-9727 FAX

Cameron Area Health Office

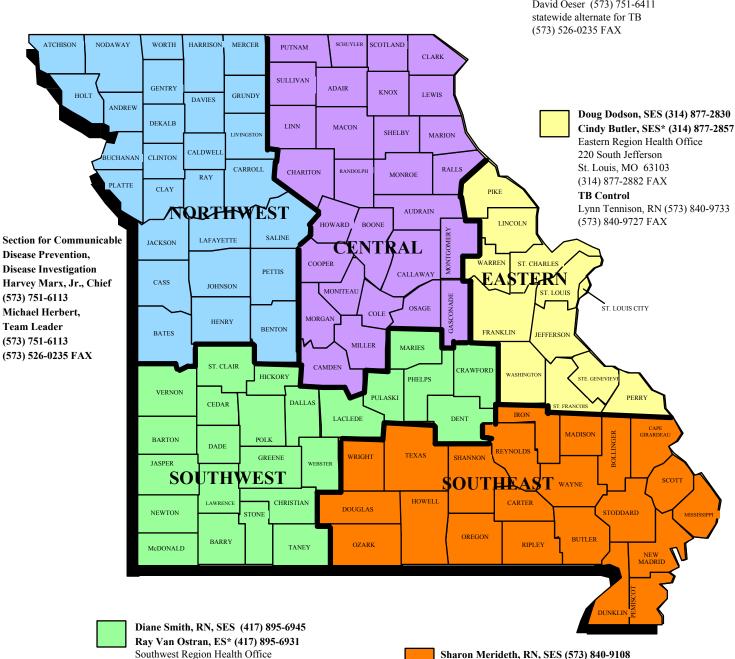
207 East McElwain Cameron, MO 64429 (816) 632-1636 FAX

Barbara Wolkoff, SES (573) 526-3613 Jo Ann Rudroff, ES\* (573) 751-6309 Central Region Health Office

930 Wildwood Jefferson City, MO 65109 (573) 526-0235 FAX

#### TB Control

David Oeser (573) 751-6411 statewide alternate for TB



1414 West Elfindale Springfield, MO 65807 (417) 895-6975 FAX

**TB Control** 

Lynn Tennison, RN (573) 840-9733 (573) 840-9727 FAX

Sharon Merideth, RN, SES (573) 840-9108 Vacant Position (573) 840-9734

Southeast Region Health Office 2875 James Boulevard Poplar Bluff, MO 63901 (573) 840-9727 FAX

TB Control

Lynn Tennison, RN (573) 840-9733 (573) 840-9727 FAX



Bob Holder Governor

I give permission for <u>(print name of person being photographed)</u> to be photographed by a representative of the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services as part of an epidemiological investigation. The photographs will be treated as a medical record and will not be released to anyone without consent, unless otherwise authorized by law.

Signed	_ Date
If signed by someone other than person listed above	9,
Print name	
And state relationship	
Witness signature	_ Date
I give permission for (print name of person being photographed) by a representative of the Missouri Department of He Services as part of an epidemiological investigation. be treated as a medical record and will not be release	to be photographed ealth and Senior The photographs will
consent, unless otherwise authorized by law.	Data
Signed	_ Date
If signed by someone other than person listed above	2,
Print name	
And state relationship	
Witness signature	_ Date

#### MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES REPORT TO LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY DISEASE CASE REPORT 1 DATE OF REPORT 2 DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL HEALTH AGENCY 3 NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) 4 GENDER 5 DATE OF BIRTH 6 AGE 7 HISPANIC ☐ YES ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐ UNKNOWN 8 RACE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) 9 PATIENT'S COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 10 DATE ARRIVED IN USA ☐ BLACK ☐ ASIAN ☐ PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICAN INDIAN □ WHITE ☐ UNKNOWN 11 ADDRESS (STREET OR RFD, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE) 12 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE 13 TELEPHONE NUMBER 14 PREGNANT ☐ YES (IF YES NUMBER OF WEEKS 15 PARENT OR GUARDIAN 16 RECENT TRAVEL OUTSIDE OF MISSOURI OR USA 17 DATE OF RETURN ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN □ NO IF YES, WHERE 19 SCHOOL/DAY CARE/WORKPLACE 18 OCCUPATION ADDRESS (STREET OR RFD, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE) 20 WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER 24 PATIENT RESIDE IN NURSING HOME 25 PATIENT DIED OF THIS ILLNESS 26 CHECK BELOW IF PATIENT OR 23 WAS PATIENT HOSPITALIZED PATIENT HHLD MEMBER MEMBER OF PATIENT'S ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN HOUSEHOLD (HHLD): NO UNK YES NO UNK 27 NAME OF HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME IS A FOOD HANDLER 28 HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME ADDRESS (STREET OR RFD, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE) ATTENDS OR WORKS AT A CHILD OR ADULT DAY CARE CENTER 29 REPORTER NAME 30 TELEPHONE NUMBER IS A HEALTH CARE WORKER 31 REPORTER ADDRESS (STREET OR RFD, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE) 32 TYPE OF REPORTER/SUBMITTER ☐ PHYSICIAN ☐ OUTPATIENT CLINIC ☐ PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC ☐ HOSPITAL ☐ LABORATORY ☐ SCHOOL ☐ OTHER. 33 ATTENDING PHYSICIAN/CLINIC NAME ADDRESS (STREET OR RFD, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE) **34** TELEPHONE NUMBER 35 DISEASE NAME(S) 36 ONSET DATE(S) 37 DIAGNOSIS DATE(S) 38 DISEASE STAGE/ 39 PREVIOUS DISEASE/STAGE 40 PREVIOUS DISEASE DATE(S) RISK FACTOR TEST DATE QUALITATIVE / COLLECTION DATE REFERENCE LABORATORY NAME/ADDRESS TYPE OF TEST SPECIMEN TYPE QUANTITATIVE RESULTS (MO/DAY/YR) RANGE (INCLUDE STREET OR RFD, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE) - DIAGNOSTICS TREATED REASON NOT TREATMENT DATE TREATMENT DURATION PREVIOUS LOCATION **TREATMENTS** TYPE OF TREATMENT DRUG DOSAGE PREVIOUS TREATMENT Y/N/UNK) TREATED (MO/DAY/YR) (IN DAYS) (LIST CITY, STATE) 42 SYMPTOM ONSET DATE SYMPTOM DURATION SYMPTOM (IF APPLICABLE) SYMPTOM SITE (IF APPLICABLE) (MO/DAY/YR) (IN DAYS) SYMPTOMS 44 COMMENTS

#### **NOTES FOR ALL RELEVANT SECTIONS:**

- Stages, risk factors, diagnostics, treatments, and symptoms shown below are examples. To see a more complete listing, please go to
   http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/Diseases/DDwelcome.htm.

   You may also contact the Office of Surveillance at 1-800-392-0272 for additional information or to report a case.
- All dates should be in Mo/Day/Year (01/01/2001) format.
- All complete addresses should include city, state and zip code.
- · Required fields referenced below are italicized and bold, however fill form as complete as possible.
- (1) Date of Report -- date sent by submitter of document.
- (2) Date received will be filled in by receiving agency.
- (3-8) CASE DEMOGRAPHICS/IDENTIFIERS: Last name, First Name, Gender, Date of Birth, Hispanic, Race please check all that apply
- (23) Was patient hospitalized due to this illness?
- (32) Type of reporter/submitter (doctor, nursing home, hospital, laboratory) (33-34) Attending physician or clinic (full physician name and degree, address, phone)

Healthcare worker Converter/2 yrs  $\geq$  10 Converter/2 yrs  $\geq$  15

### DISEASE: (35) Disease name or name(s), (36) Onset date(s), (37) Diagnosis Date(s)

### (38) Disease Stage or Risk Factor

**Syphilis** Gonorrhea or Chlamydia **TB** Infection Primary (chancre present) Asymptomatic Contact to TB case Secondary (skin lesions, rash) Uncomplicated urogenital (urethritis, Immunocompromised Early Latent (asymptomatic < 1 year) cervicitis) Abnormal CXR Late Latent (over 1 year duration) Salpingitis (PID) Foreigner/Immigrant Neurosyphilis Ophthalmia/conjunctivitis IV Drug/Alcohol Abuse Cardiovascular Other (arthritis, skin lesions, etc) Resident, correctional Congenital Employee, correctional Other Over 70 Homeless Diabetes

(39) Previous Disease/Stage (if applicable) (40) Previous Disease Dates (if applicable)

#### (41) Diagnostics (Please Attach Lab Slip)

**Test Type** 

**Hepatitis** TB Other Igm Anti-HBc Not Done Elisa Anti-HBs Western Blot Mantoux Anti-HBc Total Multiple puncture device Culture Igm Anti-HAV ALT X-Ray HBsAa Smear AST Hep C Culture

Specimen Type (blood, urine, CSF, smear, swab), Collection Date (Mo/Day/Yr), Qualitative (negative, positive, reactive), Quantitative Results (1:1, 2.0 mm reading,) Reference Range (1:1neg, 1:64 equivocal, 1:128 positive, > 2 positive), Laboratory (name, address)

#### (42) TREATMENT

Reason not treated Drug
False positive TB
Previous treated Isoniazid
Age Ethambutol
Pyrazinamide
Rifampin

#### (43) SYMPTOMS:

**Symptom** (jaundice, fever, dark urine, headache) **Symptom Site** (head, liver, lungs, skin), **Symptom Onset Date** (Mo/Day/Yr) and **Symptom Duration** (in days)

(44) Comments: Attach additional sheets if more comments needed.

MO 580-0779 (9-01)

# WORKSHEET: EVALUATING PATIENTS FOR SMALLPOX

Are there any lesions on the palms or soles?  $\square$  Yes  $\square$  No  $\square$  Unknown

Identification Number	
Person Completing Form	
Date of Contact with Case	
Today's Date (mo/da/yr)	

PATIENT INFORMATION	
Name:	Where is the patient now? Home Doctor's Office
LAOT FIDOT MEDIT INVITAL	Emergency Room (if checked, continue below)
Date of Birth:/ Age: Sex: \[ Male \[ \] Female	Hospital (if checked, continue below)
Telephone:	Other (specify)
Home Other	Hospital Name
Address:	City/State
CITY STATE ZIP	Admission Date/ Discharge Date/ Hospital Telephone Number( )
Race: White Black Asian Other Ethnicity: Hispa	
PROVIDER INFORMATION	tille   Non-riispanie Country of Birth.
Name:	Name:
Patient Population Specialty: Adult Peds Both	Patient Population Specialty: Adult Peds Both
Telephone: Type()	Telephone: Type ( )
Type(	Type
E-mail Address:	E-mail Address:
CLINICAL INFORMATION	
PRODROME / SYMPTOMS 1-4 DAYS BEFORE RASH ONSET	What kind of lesions does the patient have now? (check all that apply)
Did the patient have a fever and other	☐ Macules (flat, reddish spots) ☐ Pustules (blisters filled with pus)
illness 1-4 days before rash onset?	Papules (solid bumps) Crusts Vesicles (fluid-filled blisters) Other
Date of prodrome onset// 200	If more than one kind of lesion, which kind of
If Yes, on what date did the patient first have a fever?/	lesion is now the most common?
What was the highest temperature?°F or°C	Are the lesions now:
	Superficial (on top of the skin)
On what date:/	Deep (feel embedded deeply in the skin)  Neither (describe)
Check all features of the prodrome that apply:  No/Mild prodrome (<1 day)  Abdominal pain	How many lesions are present? (in total)
Headache Sore throat*	If no precise count is available, please estimate:
Backache Other (specify)	<20
Chills  Vomiting  *In infants, this may manifest as drooling or refusing	20-50 (able to count in less than a minute)
to eat or drink.	51-499 (typically an average case of varicella has 200-400 lesions) >500 (lesions confluent in some places, can't see normal skin between)
Was the patient toxic or seriously ill?  Yes No Unknown	On any one part of the body (e.g., face
Was the patient able to do most normal activities?	or arm), are all the lesions in the same
	state of development?
RASH	How big are most of the lesions? (Do not measure superinfected lesions.)
Date of rash onset/ 200	☐ Small (1-5 mm) ☐ Large (5-10 mm)
Was the rash acute (sudden) in onset?	Neither (describe)
Was a black scar (eschar) present before or at the time of appearance of the rash?    Yes    No    Unknown	Have any lesions crusted?
Is the rash <i>generalized</i> (i.e., multiple parts of the body) or <i>focal</i> (i.e., only one part of the body)? Generalized Focal	How itchy is the rash?
Where on the body were the first lesions noted?	Does the patient have lymphadenopathy?
☐ Face ☐ Arms ☐ Legs	
Inside the mouth Unknown	Is the patient toxic or moribund now? Yes No Unknown If Yes, describe:
Other (specify)	11 703, describe.
Since rash onset, where on the body was the rash most dense?	Continues
Trunk Equally distributed everywhere  Face or scalp Other (describe)	
Distal extremities (arms, legs)	

CLINICAL NOTES	
SOURCE / EXPOSURE INFORMATION	
Is chickenpox (varicella) occurring in the community?	If Yes, please provide locations and dates of travel:  Place: Dates:
Has the patient had contact with a person with chickenpox or shingles	Place: Dates:
10-21 days before rash onset?	
	Has the patient had contact with mice? Yes No Unknown
Within the past three (3) weeks: (applies to remainder of section)	Has the patient been camping, hiking, or exposed to woods before onset of illness?   Yes No Unknown
Has the patient been in contact with a	If Yes, please provide details and dates:  Dates:
person with any other rash illness?	Dates:
Has the patient traveled in this	Has the patient received insect bites?
time period before onset of illness?  Yes No Unknown	Has the patient been exposed to ticks?
VACCINATION HISTORY	
Has the patient received chickenpox (varicella) vaccine?	Has the patient ever received smallpox vaccine?
If Yes, dose #1 date/ or age	recommended for health care providers until 1976, was administered in the military until 1990.)
dose #2 date/ or age (only persons >13 years receive a second dose)	If Yes, when was the most recent vaccination?/
MEDICAL HISTORY	MEDICATIONS
Has the patient ever had chickenpox or shingles?	Is the patient on medications that suppress the immune system? (e.g., steroids, chemotherapy, radiation) Yes No Unknown
Is the patient immunocompromised?	If Yes, name of medication:  Dosage:  Method of administration:
Does the patient have any other serious underlying medical illnesses? (e.g., asthma)  Yes  No Unknown	Is the patient taking antiviral medications?
If Yes, please list:	Method of administration:
	Please list all prescription and non-prescription medications that the patient has taken in the past three weeks. (List drug, dosage, route, dates)
Is the patient sexually active?	
Is the patient pregnant?	Is there a history of illicit drug use in
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS	the past three weeks?
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS	If Yes, please specify drug, amount (if known), route, and dates:
LABORATORY	Other lab testing — Please complete last page
Have you tested the patient for chickenpox?  Yes No Unknown  If Yes, what type of test?	Other comments:
Results of tests:	
Date:/	

DISPOSITION			
Risk of smallpox using CDC criteria (available at www	v.cdc.gov/nip/smallpox):	Low Mo	oderate
IMMEDIATE RESPONSE INFO	DRMATION	48-HOUR FOLLOW-UP INFORMA	TION
☐ Institute airborne and contact pre☐ Alert infection control☐ Take digital photographs of rash☐ Consult ID and/or dermatology		Date of follow -up:  Person making follow-up:  Condition of patient:  Risk of smallpox 24 hours later:	
IF THE PATIENT IS AT HIGH	RISK:	Action taken:	
E-mail:	_ Phone:		
	_ Phone:	Diagnosis:	Yes No Unknown
Name:	Phone:		
E-mail:	Phone:	72-HOUR FOLLOW-UP INFORMA	
Contact CDC BT coordinator		Date of follow -up:	
	_ Phone:	Person making follow-up:  Condition of patient:	
24-HOUR FOLLOW-UP INFOF	RMATION	Risk of smallpox 24 hours later: Low	Moderate High Unkn
Condition of patient:	Low Moderate High Unkn	Action taken:	
Action taken:			
		Diagnosis:	Yes No Unknown
Diagnosis:			
Was diagnosis confirmed?  How was diagnosis confirmed?	Yes No Unknown	www.cdc.gov/n	ip/smallpox
CLINICAL NOTES			

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

PLEASE I	LIST ALL	LABO	DRATORY T	ESTS ORDERE	OR PERFORMED REGARDING THIS ILLNESS
Date:			/	Results:	
Disease:		•			
Test:					
Laboratory:	State				
Laboratory.	Other.			_	
5.					
Date:		/		Results:	
Disease:					
Test:					
Laboratory:	State			_	
	U Other				
Date:		/	/	Results:	
Disease:		-	•		
Test:					
Laboratory:	State				
Laboratory.					
Date:			/	Results:	
Disease:					
Test:				<u> </u>	
Laboratory:	☐ State			_	
	Other.				
Date:		/	/	Results:	
Disease:					
Test:					
Laboratory:	State				
	Other.				
Date:		/	/	Results:	
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Test:					
Laboratory:	☐ State			_	
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Date:		/	1	Results:	
Disease:					
Test:					
Laboratory:	State				
,.	Other.				

Form 1: Smallpox Post-Event Surveillance Form Please print	OMB NO. 0920-0008 Exp. Date: 06/2003
Circled numbers indicate the minimum required fields. Every att	empt should be made to at least complete the circled items.
3.) CASE NAME:	Middle Suffix Nickname/Alias
4.) ADDRESS:Street Address, Apt #.	City State Zip Code
5. TELEPHONE: Area Code Number Work: Area Code	Other: Area Code Number
CASE INFORMATION	VACCINATION AND MEDICAL HISTORY, CON'T
6. DATE OF BIRTH:  Month Day Year	29. DURING THE PAST MONTH, ANY PRESCRIBED IMMUNOCOMPROMISING OR IMMUNOMODULATING MEDICATIONS INCLUDING STEROIDS: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
7. AGE: 8. AGE UNIT:	
9.)GENDER: Male Female 10. ETHNICITY: Hispanic Non-Hispanic	30. FOR WHAT MEDICAL CONDITION:
11. RACE (Check Am. Indian/Alaska Native Asian	CURRENT ILLNESS
all that apply):  Black/African Am. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander  Unknown	31) HAS THE PATIENT HAD A FEVER AS PART OF THIS ILLNESS IN THE 4 DAYS PRIOR TO RASH ONSET? Yes No Unknown
12. COUNTRY OF BIRTH:  REPORTING SOURCE AND INFORMATION	IF YES, ESTIMATED DATE OF FEVER ONSET:
13. DATE FIRST REPORTED Month Day Year	32. WAS TEMPERATURE MEASURED  WITH A THERMOMETER?
(14) REPORTED BY:	33. MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE: F° / C° (Circle)
Name/Institution  15) REPORTED BY PHONE NUMBER:  Area Code  Number	34. DATE OF MAXIMUM FEVER:
(INTERVIEWER NAME) Last First Middle	35) DATE OF RASH ONSET:    Month   Day   Year
17) INTERVIEW DATE: Month Day Year	36. COUGH WITH RASH/ILLNESS? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
18. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY: Informant: Last First Middle	37. DATE OF COUGH ONSET?  Month Day Year
19. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF INFORMANT:  Area Code Number	38. SYMPTOMS DURING THE 4 DAYS PRECEDING RASH ONSET (Check all the apply):  Headache:  Yes No Unknown
20. PRIMARY INTERVIEW LANGUAGE SPOKEN:	Backache:
VACCINATION AND MEDICAL HISTORY	Vomiting: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown☐ Other (e.g., abdominal pain, delirium)
(21) SMALLPOX VACCINATION	Specify:
PRIOR TO THIS OUTBREAK: Yes No Unknown IF YES, NUMBER OF DOSES: One More than one	39. DISTRIBUTION OF LESIONS: ☐ Generalized, predominantly face and distal extremities (centrifugal)
22. IF KNOWN: AGE (YEARS) OR YEAR OF LAST DOSE	☐ Generalized, predominantly trunk (centripetal) ☐ Localized, not generalized
23. SMALLPOX VACCINATION SCAR PRESENT: Yes No Unknown 24. SMALLPOX VACCINATION DURING THIS OUTBREAK: Yes No Unknown	Other, specify:
IF YES, DATE OF VACCINATION:	☐ Ordinary/Classic type: ☐ Discrete lesions ☐ Semi-confluent – Face only
25. VACCINE "TAKE" RECORDED  AT 7 DAYS (6-8 DAYS):  IF YES, RESULT:    Major   None   Unknown     Equivocal   Unknown	☐ Confluent – Face and other site ☐ Variola sine eruptione ☐ Modified type ☐ Flat type ☐ Hemorrhagic type: ☐ Early
26. IF NOT VACCINATED DURING THIS OUTBREAK, GIVE REASON:	Late
☐ Patient refusal ☐ Patient forgot ☐ Unaware of need to be vaccinate ☐ Vaccination site unavailable/unknown ☐ Other specific:	CLINICAL TYPES OF SMALLPOX:  Ordinary/Classic type: Raised, pustular lesions with 3 sub-types: Discrete: Areas of normal skin between pustules, even on face

Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average \_\_\_ minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-24, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-0008).

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Semi-confluent: Confluent rash on face, discrete elsewhere Confluent: Confluent rash on face and forearms

This condition is rare; epidemiological significance is considered to be limited. Flat type: Pustules remain flat; usually confluent or semi-confluent

Hemorrhagic type: Widespread hemorrhages in skin and mucous membranes

Early: With purpuric rash

Late: With hemorrhage into base pustules

Modified type: Like ordinary type but with an accelerated, less severe course Variola sine eruptione: fever without rash caused by variola virus, serological confirmation required.

Other, specify: \_

27. IF FEMALE, PREGNANT:

IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY:

Form 1: Smallpox Post-Event Surveillance Form Please print

Please pr	rint			State	Case #		
	CLINICAL C	OURSE			LABORATORY, C		
41. DATE LAST SCA	· <u> </u>				VARIOLA SPECIFIC		
	TT DEVELOP TIONS: ALL THAT APPLY: esions/abscesses or keratitis		ear Iknown	52. VARIOLA PCR FROM CLINICAL SPECIMEN Yes No Unknown		RESULT  Positive Negative Indeterminate	□ CDC     □ DOD     □ State     □ Local     □ Other Lab     Specify:
43. ANTIVIRAL MED	ICATION (CIDOFOVIR):	☐Yes ☐No ☐Un	ıknown	TEST	DATE	RESULT	WHERE
DURATION:	DAYS AL MEDICATIONS GIVEN:	YesNoUr	ear uknown	53. VARIOLA CULTURE WITH VARIOLA PCR CONFIRMATION Yes No	MM DD YYYY  SPECIMEN TYPE: Skin lesion Blood Crust CSF Oropharyngeal Unknown Other, specify	☐ Positive☐ Negative☐ Indeterminate	CDC DOD State Local Other Lab Specify:
	CLINICAL OU	TCOME			VACCINIA SPECIFIC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
$\circ$	AME: N: :	DATE DISCHARGED:	uknown	54. VACCINIA PCR Yes No Unknown	DATE  / / /  MM DD YYYY  SPECIMEN TYPE:  Skin lesion Blood Crust CSF Oropharyngeal Unknown Other, specify	RESULT  Positive Negative Indeterminate	WHERE  CDC DOD State Local Other Lab Specify:
46. WAS CASE ADM	IITTED/TRANSFERRED	∏Yes ∏No ∏Ur	ıknown	55. OTHER TESTIN		es No Un	known
				-,-	EPIDEMIOLOG	SIC	
		DATE DISCHARGED:	ear	56. TRANSMISSIO	N SETTING:	Office Correcti pital Int'l trav ool Place of er Unknow	onal facility el f worship
$\sim$	IT DIE FROM SMALLPOX ILLN	ESS		57. DOES THIS CA	CASE CLASSIFICATE SE MEET THE	ATION	
OR ANY SMALLE	DEATH:	Month Day Y	known ear	LINKED TO A C	EPIDEMIOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED CASE:		known
	LABORAT	ORY		IF YES, NAME/	CASE #, IF KNOWN:		<del></del>
49. WAS LAB TESTI		Yes* No Ur WN" THEN GO TO QUESTIC		IF YES, BY WI	HAT METHOD: P	CR Culture/PCF	known R ] Suspect
TEST	ORTHOPOX GENI	RESULT	WHERE	rash characterized	<u>case Definition</u> : An illness with acut by firm, deep seated vesicles or pus ut other apparent cause.		
50. ORTHOPOX PCR Yes No	MM DD YYYY  SPECIMEN TYPE:  Skin lesion Blood  Crust CSF  Oropharyngeal Unkno		CDC DOD State Local Other Lab Specify:	variola DNA in a cli specimen (Level D Note: Orthopox PC virus in a clinical s, and/or vaccinia. (Lo Level D laboratorie outbreak requires t	R and negative stain electron micros pecimen suggest orthopox virus infe evel D laboratory or approved Level ( es include the CDC and USAMRIID. It esting in a Level D laboratory. Level	Ipox (variola) virus fro copy (EM) identificatio ction but are not diagr Claboratory) nitial confirmation of a C laboratories will ass	om a clinical on of a pox nostic of variola smallpox
TEST	DATE	RESULT	WHERE	•	ns <u>following</u> initial confirmation of an	outbreak by CDC.	
51. ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (EM)  Yes  No  Unknown	/	☐ Pox Virus Identified ☐ Pox Virus Not Identified ☐ Indeterminate	CDC DOD State Local Other Lab Specify:	clinical case definit Probable case = A presentation that h presentations of sn vesicles nor progre	ssification: A case of smallpox that is laboratory ion that is epidemiologically linked to case that meets the clinical case defi as an epidemiological link to a confir nallpox are: a) hemorrhagic type, b) for sing to pustules and variola sine er ase with a febrile rash illness with fe	o a laboratory confirm nition, OR a case that med case of smallpox lat, type not appearing uptione.	ed case. has an atypical . Atypical g as typical

Form 2A: Smallpox Case Travel/Activity Worksheet - Infectious Period OMB NO. 0920-0008 Exp. Date: 06/2003 Please print 1. State 2. Case # 3. CASE NAME: First Middle Suffix Nickname/Alias 4. Interviewer Name: 5. Interview Date: First Middle DD 6. Date of fever onset: F=Fever, R=Rash, C=Cough RECORD ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM

[	SUNDAY		MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
START HERE	DATE:	□ F □ R □ C	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
	DATE:	□ F □ R □ C	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:   F   R   C	DATE:   F   R   C	DATE:	DATE:
	DATE:	□ F □ R □ C	DATE:	DATE:    F   R   C	DATE:    F   R   C	DATE:	DATE:    F   R   C	DATE:    F   R   C
	DATE:	□F □R □C	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:    F   R   C	DATE:

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#### Form 2B: Smallpox Primary Contact/Site Worksheet OMB NO. 0920-0008 1. State 2. Case # Exp. Date: 06/2003 Please print 3. CASE NAME: \_ Middle Nickname/Alias 4. Interviewer Name: 5. Interview Date: First Middle YYYY 6. Date of fever onset: \*Contact Priority Category Codes: 1 = (Highest priority) Case household contacts: all immediate family members; others spending ≥ 3 hours in the 4 = Non-household contacts with contact ≥ 6 feet with case with rash for ≥ 3 hours household since case's onset of rash 5 = Non-household contacts with contact ≥ 6 feet with case with rash for < 3 hours 2 = Non-household contacts with contact < 6 feet with case with rash for ≥ 3 hours 3 = Non-household contacts with contact < 6 feet with case with rash for < 3 hours 14.Notes: 7. Name of Person (Last, First) and/or Name of Site 8. Date of First 9. Date of Last 10. Closest 11. Longest 12.Contact 13.Form Exposure Exposure Distance in Duration in Priority 2D#feet (Circle) Hours (Circle) Category\* <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY <6ft ≥6ft < 3 ≥ 3 MM DD YYYY MM DD YYYY

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MM DD YYYY

MM DD YYYY

MM DD YYYY

MM DD YYYY

<6ft ≥6ft

<6ft ≥6ft

< 3 ≥ 3

< 3 ≥ 3

Form 2C: Smallpox Case Transportation Worksheet - Infectious Period

Please print				1. Stat	е	2. Case	#		Exp. Date: 0	)6/2003
CASE NAME:      Interviewer Name: _	Last Last	First First	Middle Middle		Suffix		Nickname/Alia		ew Date:/	/
6. Date of fever onset:	//									
		OSSIBLE FOR EACH TYPE	OF TRANSPORTATION L	ISED BY CA	SE SINCE FEVE	R ONSET.				
7: Date of Travel	8. Time of Travel (;) [AM /PM (Circle)]	9. Transport Type (e.g., bus, train, plane, car)	10. Carrier/Company Name	11. Route/ Flight #	12. Origin City	13. Origin State	14. Origin Country	15. Destination City	16. Destination State	17. Destination Country
// MM DD YYYY	:									
// MM DD YYYY	:									
// MM DD YYYY	:									
MM DD YYYY	:									
MM DD YYYY	:									
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OMB NO. 0920-0008

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Form 2C (Draft 11/26/2002) Version 3.0

MM DD YYYY

# Form 2D: Smallpox Contact Tracing Form

OMB NO. 0920-0008 Exp. Date: 06/2003

1. Last Name:	First Name: MI: Suffix:	Alias:	2. Street Address:	Α	.pt #:
					•
3. City: State:	4. Zip: 5. DOB:	6. Age (	(Yrs): 7. Ethnicity: 8. Race - Mark all that apply:	9. Sex:	20. Phone Number - Home:
	MMDDYY	YY	H Non/H Al/AN Asian B/AA H/PI O/U	White M F	
10. Height: 11. Size/Build: 12. Hair:	13. Complexion: 14. Pregnant?: 15. Primary	y Language Spoken:	16. English Spoken: 17. Name of Employer/	School:	
	YNU		YNU	+	21. Phone Number - Cell:
24. Exposure Dates:	25. Reported Case Number:	26. Date Interview	of Reported Case: 18. Address of Employer/School:	19. Work Hours :	Zi. Thore Humber Sem
Date of First Exposure:			· 		
MMDD20Y	Y State	M M D D			
Date of Last Exposure:	30. Location, Epi Notes, and Other Relevant Info	rmation:	<u> </u>		22. Phone Number - Work:
M M D D 2 0 Y	<u>Y</u>				
27. Contact Type 28. Pric (Mark One) Code	*				23. Phone Number - Other:
Primary Contact	7				
	-				
OOJ Primary Contact					
27. (continued) 29.	Primary Contact Form 2D Number:		39. Disposition (S	select One)	
Secondary Contact	nplete only for		1. Located	-	
Contact	Secondary Contacts)		1A Referred for Vaccination,	2. Not Located	
Case Contact Priority Codes *	31. Date Form 2D Initiated:	32. Initiated By:	Fever or Rash or Cough Not Present	2A Unable to L	
1 = Highest Priority - Case household	MMDD20YY		1B Referred for Clinical Assessment, Fever or Rash or Cough Present	2B Moved From	m Jurisdiction,
contacts: All immediate family members; others spending > 3 hours in the household	33. Date of Contact Notification:	34. Notified By:	1 Already Hospitalized as Suspected Case,	3. Deceased	
since case's onset of rash.			Fever or Rash or Cough Present	3A Smallpox S	uspected
2 = Non household contacts with contact <6 feet with Case with rash for >= 3 hours.	M M D D 2 0 Y Y		Isolated, Not Vaccinated (within last 6 months),	3B Unrelated to	o Smallpox
3 = Non household contacts with contact <6	35. Disposition Date:	36. Dispo'ed By:	Fever or Rash or Cough Not Present    1E   Previously Vaccinated (within last 6 months),	4. 4 Other:	
feet with Case with rash for < 3 hours.	MMDD20YY		Fever or Rash or Cough Not Present	4. 4 Other: _	
4 = Non household contacts with contact >= 6 feet with Case with rash for >= 3 hours.			Date of Vaccination:	40. Sm	allpox Case ID:
5 = Non household contacts with contact >=	37. Follow-up Assignment Date:	38. Follow-up By:	Reported Major None		
6 feet with Case with rash for < 3 hours.	MMDD20YY		Vaccination Take Status:    Vaccination	State	
Form 2D Number - <b>A000123</b>	Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	41. Reviewed By:	42. Comments:		

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# Form 2E: Smallpox Case Household and Primary Contact Surveillance Form Please print

I. CASE INFORMA	TION (F	illed ou	t by inte	erviewe	r)																
1. *CASE ID#:																					
II. HOUSEHOLD O	R PRIM	ARY CC	NTACT	INFOR	MATION	l (Ques	tions m	arked w	rith (*) 1	to be fille	ed out k	y inter	/iewer)								
*2. DATE OF HOUSEHO																1					
*4. SEX (Circle): Male	Female	1	5. A	.GE:		Last	_			First 6. HOUS	EHOLD C	ONTACT/I		ddle CONTACT	FORM 2E		ffix		Nicknam	e/Alias	
*7. DATE OF LAST EXPO	SURE TO	CASE:	/ /M DD	// 	Υ	8. DA	TE VACCI	NATED: _	//	) YYY	Υ				L BACK I s after va	DATE ecination)	/.	/_ DD \	MYY		
(Filled out by House					AL SIG	NS TRA	CKING			11. *[[	nsert te	lephon	e numb	er or sti	cker he	re]					
10. Record your to greater for two cor									<b>r</b>												
Temperature Daily Record	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	Day 21
12. If rash develor	s, mark	the day	the ra	sh start	ed belov	w, and o	call the	number	provid	led:											
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	Day 21
Rash																					
13. If you develop Vaccination inform				ine adv	erse rea	actions	shown	on the		14. *[l	nsert te	lephon	numb	er or sti	cker he	re]					
15. For non-emerg	jencies.	or if you	ı have o	question	ns, call:					16. *[li	nsert te	lephon	numb	er or sti	cker he	re]					

OMB NO. 0920-0008 Exp. Date: 06/2003

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# Form 2F: Smallpox Case Primary Contact's Household Members Surveillance Form Please print

1. *CASE ID#:						
II. PRIMARY CONTA	CT INFORMATION (Questions ma	rked with (*) to be filled out by	interviewer)			
*2. DATE OF HOUSEHOLD \	VISIT:/					
*3. NAME OF PRIMARY CO	NTACT:			1	I	
	Last	First	Middle		Suffix Nickname	e/Alias
*4. PRIMARY CONTACT FO	RM 2D#					
III. INFORMATION A	BOUT PRIMARY CONTACT'S HOU	JSEHOLD MEMBERS (Filled ou	t by primary contac	t or housel	hold member)	
5. *Form 2D #	6. Last name	7. First name	8. MI	9. Sex	10. Date vaccinated	11. Call Back Date
					MM DD YYYY	MM DD YYYY
						MM DD YYYY
					MM DD YYYY	
					MM DD YYYY	
					MM DD YYYY	MM DD YYYY
					/	MM DD YYYY
					//	

OMB NO. 0920-0008 Exp. Date: 06/2003

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# Form 3A: Smallpox Case Exposure Investigation Form

1.	STATE 2. Case # Exp. Date: 06/2003
Case Exposure/Source Information	3. INTERVIEW DATE: Month Day Year
Case Information	
4. CASE NAME:	(Middle) / (Suffix) / (Nickname)
5. ADDRESS: Street Address, Apt #. City	State Zip Code
6. Case Classification: Confirmed Probable Suspect Unkr	nown
Information on possible source of infection - INDIVIDUALS	
7. DO YOU KNOW FROM WHOM YOU CAUGHT THIS ILLNESS? Yes No IF NO OR UNKNOWN, GO TO QUESTION 10.	O Unknown
IF YES, GIVE NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	
Name (LAST, FIRST) Street Address, Apt #. City	State Zip Code Area Code Number
	State Zip Code Area Code Ruinibei
8. DATE OF LAST EXPOSURE: Month Day Year	
9. DID THE PERSON HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS (MARK ALL THAT A	PPLY):
□ RASH: PAPULES/BUMPS       □ FEVER       □ SEVERE         □ RASH: VESICLES       □ COUGH       □ IMMOBIL         □ RASH: PUSTULES (FLUID FILLED)       □ RASH: CRUSTS/SCABS	
10. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OTHER PERSON WITH AN ILLNESS LIKE YOURS: Yes	No Unknown
Name (LAST, FIRST) Street Address, Apt #. City	State Zip Code Area Code Number
11. DURING THE DATES FROM TO	BEFORE YOUR RASH ONSET, WERE YOU IN CONTACT WITH
(Insert date: 21 days before rash onset) (Insert date: 7	days before rash onset)
DO YOU KNOW OF ANYONE WHO APPREARED TO HAVE:	o
11a. CHICKENPOX: Yes N  11b. A SEVERE RASH ON THE FACE AND/OR ARMS: Yes N	
IF YES TO 11a OR 11b, GIVE THE NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE INDIVID	
IF TES TO TRACK THE, GIVE THE NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEFITORE ROMBER OF THE INDIVIS	UALS:
Name (LAST, FIRST) Street Address, Apt #. City	State Zip Code Area Code Number
DATE OF LAST EXPOSURE:	State Zip Godd Alea Good Ramoon
Month Day Year	
Name (LAST, FIRST) Street Address, Apt #. City	State Zip Code Area Code Number
DATE OF LAST EXPOSURE:	State Zip Code Area Code Ruinibei
Month Day Year Information on possible source of infection - PLACE	
12. DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOU CAUGHT THIS ILLNESS?	o
	TYPE OF PLACE/EVENT:
IF YES, NAME OF PLACE/EVENT:	(i.e., restaurant, store, theater, sports event, office, etc)
ADDRESS / LOCATION:Street Address, Apt #.	City State Zip Code
Street Address, Apt #.	City State Zip Code
DESCRIBE LOCATION:	TELEPHONE: Area Code Number
13. POSSIBLE DATE OF EXPOSURE: Month Day Year	14. TIME: AM / PM
15. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS POTENTIALLY EXPOSED AT THE SAME PLACE AND TII	ME AS CASE:
LIST OTHERS POTENTIALLY EXPOSED (NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE) ON REV	ERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM OR ON AN ADDITIONAL PIECE OF PAPER.

OMB NO. 0920-0008

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# Form 3A: Smallpox Case Exposure Investigation Form

	_		_		S	TATE	<u></u>	Case #						
LIST OF NAMES AND	ADDRESSES/	TELEPHO	NE NUMB	ERS:										
							П		П	٦Г	П		<del></del> -	
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State		Zip Cod	de		rea Co	de L	Number	
Name (I a a a kina	Otro et Auldrese A			O't.			Ш	7:- 0	Ш	JĻ		<u>_</u> L		
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State	П	Zip Cod	ae	$\neg \cap$	rea Co	ae 	Number	
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State		Zip Cod	de		rea Co	de	Number	
	O			0					Щ	JĻ	لِلـ	<u></u>	<del></del> └────────────────────────────────────	
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State	П	Zip Cod	de 	$\neg \cap$	rea Co		Number	
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State	ш	Zip Cod	de		rea Co	de	Number	
									Ш		Д	<u></u>		
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State	$\Box$	Zip Cod	de	$\neg \cap$	Area Co	de 	Number	$\overline{}$
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State	ш	Zip Cod	de		rea Co	de	Number	
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State		Zip Cod	de	$\neg \vdash^{\triangle}$	rea Co	de	Number	
Name/Location	Street Address, A	Apt#		City		State	ш	Zip Cod	de		Area Co	L <b>T</b> de	Number	
SAMPLE QUESTIONS For the next few questions, I'd dates, holidays, etc., as availa onset depending on what see For weekends, ask about usu questions regarding usual act	like you to think back ble to anchor the cas ms easier to do.) al routines and then o	k to the 14 day se's recall to th	y period between nis time period.	en 1 and 3 Consider i	weeks before routine week	you develop day activities	ped a ra in a sy	ash that we stematic v	e have ı way goir	marked ng either	on the o	calendar. L rom day 7 o	r forward from	
WHAT IS YOUR USUAL ROU	ITINE:													
DO YOU WORK	? [	Yes	☐ No			VOLUN	ITEER (	ON A REG	GULAR	BASIS?		☐ Yes	☐ No	
DO YOU GO TO	SCHOOL?	Yes	☐ No			HAVE A	ANOTH	ER EVER	Y DAY	ACTIVIT	Γ <b>Υ</b> ?	☐ Yes	☐ No	
DURING THIS 14-DAY PERIO (Check all that apply.)	DD AS SHOWN ON T	HIS CALEND	AR, DID YOU	SPEND AN	IY TIME REG	ULARLY (3	OR MO	RE TIMES	S A WE	EK) IN T	THE FO	LLOWING	PLACES?	
WORK: \( \square\)	′es □ No	S	SCHOOL:	Yes	☐ No		REST	TAURANT	Γ:	☐ Ye	es	☐ No		
YOUR CHILD'S	SCHOOL OR DAY C	ARE CENTER	R: □	Yes	☐ No		GRO	CERY ST	ORE:	☐ Ye	es	☐ No		
OTHER, SUCH	AS PLACE OF WOR	SHIP, GYM, E	TC:	Yes	☐ No	IF YES, SI	PECIFY	/:						_
Please complete FOF	DM 3C _ CASE	EVDOSHE	E TDANCE	OPTAT	ION WO	OK QUEET	Γ for a	all trans	sports	ation (	aucet	ione		
·														
IF YOU WORK, GO TO SCHO			_									_	- N	
CAR ALONE, BI		Yes	□ No	CAR WII	'H OTHER PI	EOPLE IN TE	HE VEF	IICLE AT	LEAST			_	□ No	
BUS, TRAIN OR		☐ Yes	□ No								TAXI:	☐ Yes	☐ No	
	FY (E.G. PLANE):	Yes	_		PECIFY:									
NOTE: For regular travel scho			· ·	,			,		IE DUD		T 05 0	OUNTY	□ Vaa	П
DURING THE 14-DAY TIME F					•					KAL, OU	TOFC	OUNTY)?	☐ Yes	☐ No
	NTION CENTER:	□ Yes	□ No	ANT OF TH		H, TEMPLE,				PLACE (	OF WOR	RSHIP:	☐ Yes	□ No
	L OR LARGE STOR	_				R'S OFFICE,							☐ Yes	□ No
	LL OR LARGE STOR	E: Tes	□ No					_	коом, с		OR HO:	or HAL.	□ 162	☐ INO
AIRPORT:		_				R (MOVIES/			-					
CONCERT:		☐ Yes	□ No			SPORTING			Yes		No			
BUS, TRAIN OR		☐ Yes	□ No	_		STIVAL OR					No			
ANY OTHER GATHERING W	ITH MORE THAN 10	0 OTHER PE	OPLE: L Ye	s L	No IF Y	ES, SPECIF	Y:							

Please print	Case Travel/Activity	vvoiksileet – Expos	1. State	2. <b>Case #</b>		OMB NO. 0920-0008 Exp. Date: 06/2003
3. CASE NAME: Last 4. Interviewer Name: Last		First	Middle	Suffix / Nic	kname/Alias 5. Interview D	ate:// MM DD YYYY
6. Date of case fever onset: _	MM DD YYYY		RECORD A	NY ADDITIONAL INFORM	NATION ON THE REVERS	E SIDE OF THIS FOR
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:

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Form 3C: Smallpox Case Transportation Worksheet – Exposure Period

Please print	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1. State 2. Case #							Exp. Date: 06/2003		
3. CASE NAME:  4. Interviewer Name:  6. Date of fever onset:	Last	First	Middle		//////		Nickname/Alia		nterview Date://		
	Last	First	Middle						5. Interview Date: / / MM DD YYYY		
	MM DD YYYY	OSSIBLE FOR EACH TYPE (	DE TRANSPORTATION US	SED BY CAS	SE 10 DAVS DDI	OR TO FEVE	P ONSET				
7: Date of Travel	8. Time of Travel () [AM /PM (Circle)]	9. Transport Type (e.g., bus, train, plane, car)	10. Carrier/Company Name	11. Route/ Flight #	12. Origin City	13. Origin State	14. Origin Country	15. Destination City	16. Destination State	17. Destination Country	
// MM DD YYYY	:										
// MM DD YYYY	:										
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OMB NO. 0920-0008

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Page \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ Form 3C (Draft 11/26/2002)

MM DD YYYY

AM / PM